



# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 30TH, 1897.

NUMBER 13

**WILSON, SONS & CO.**  
(LIMITED)  
2, RUA DE S. PEDRO  
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Having large workshops and efficient plant are in a position to undertake repairs of all descriptions to ships and Machinery.

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Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depôts on Conceição Island.

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Recommended for daily use especially during epidemics.

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These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

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Every description of Passenger Cars for broad and narrow gauge Railways.

Special attention given to the Sectional Construction of Carriages for shipment to Foreign Railways.

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Business Founded 1795.  
Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1856.  
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FROM STEEL PLATES.

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Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

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Exporter of Bordeaux Wines;

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Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne  
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The standard preventive against the perils of a tropical climate, counteracting the effects of excessive heat and normalising the functions of the stomach, intestines, liver, and kidneys. Cures headaches, acidity of the stomach, biliousness, gout and rheumatism in its less acute forms. Mixed with their milk, it prevents bowel troubles with children. It is also a valuable relief for women *en route*. Pleasant and refreshing, it can be taken freely as a beverage, and is the only alkaline draught that forms no dangerous deposits in the stomach, intestines and bladder.

For this important contribution to medical science and practice, Her Britannic Majesty conferred the honor of knighthood upon its inventor, Sir James Murray, M. D. His signature, written with green ink, is found upon the label of every genuine bottle.

Price, in all pharmacies,

Rs. 18500 per bottle.

**THOMAS J. LIPTON**

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LIPTON'S Hams,

LIPTON'S Jams,

LIPTON'S Pickles,

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**BICYCLES.**

For sale just arrived two splendid Eagle racing wheels only 8 kilos each.  
One Eagle tandem 14 kilos.  
All latest, 1897 model.  
To treat room 24, Carson's Hotel.

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Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,597 of March 24th, 1881.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantee with the most favorable conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.

9, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy or the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$77,380,156.00 (£ 3,680,865), having received the respective premium amounting to \$769,109.00 (£ 35,135).

No other company has ever taken so large a risk up to the present date.

**COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.**

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Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

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**THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.**

Capital .. .. £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund .. £ 500,000 "

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G. C. Anderson.

9, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

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Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore &amp; Co., agents.

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**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co.**

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Reserve fund .. £ 676,355

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Edward Ashworth &amp; Co.

No. 50, Rua 10 de Março.

**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D**

Capital .. .. £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund .. £ 1,328,751 "

Uncalled capital .. £ 2,400,751 "

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

87, Rua 10 de Março, 2nd floor

**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIM'D.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith Youle &amp; Co.

No. 38, Rua 10 de Março.

**THE BRAZILIAN COAL CO. LIMITED.**

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS &amp; Co., Ltd., London

Idem

Cardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr" always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices. Tugboats always ready for service.

OFFICES:

Praça do Commercio, Salas 28 and 27

Entrance: Rua Ger. Camara

DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros!

**Travellers' Directory.****São Paulo:**

Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6 a.m.; returning leaves S. Paulo at 5 a.m.  
Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

**Cachambá and Lambaré:**

Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

**Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.:**

Daily express leaves Central Railway station at 6:45 a.m. Connects with all the branch lines along the main line (Minas Geraes) of that railway.

**Petropolis:**

Barca leaves the Praia at 4 p.m. daily, except Sundays and holidays, to connect with railway at Mand. Passengers train leaves S. Francisco Xavier station (Central Railway) at 7 a.m. and 5:15 p.m., on all land route (passengers should take the suburban train at the Central Railway station of 6:25 a.m. and 4:40 p.m. to connect with Petropolis train.)  
Returning from Petropolis, the "barca" train leaves at 7:30 a.m., except Sundays and holidays, and the "all land" train leaves at 6 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.

On Sundays and holidays the barca leaves the Praia at 7 a.m., and returning the train leaves Petropolis at 4 p.m., giving excursionists about six hours in Petropolis.

**Nova Friburgo:**

Barca leaves the Praça das Marihas at 6 a.m. daily and at 3 p.m., on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Santa Anna de Marilhy. Returning, train leaves Nova Friburgo at 2:25 p.m. daily, and at 6 a.m. on Mondays.

**Corcovado:**

Regular trains, week days, leave for Rua Cosme Velho (Lamareira) at 8 and 11 a.m. and at 5:30 p.m., returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a.m. and at 4:30 and 7 p.m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are: ascending 6:30, 9:30 and 11 a.m.; descending 7:30, 9:30 and 11 a.m.; descending 8:30, 10:05, 11:35 a.m.; 1:04, 2:35, 4:05, 6, 7 and 9 p.m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

**Official Directory**

U.S. LEGATION.—Petropolis THOMAS L. THOMPSON Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaborahy (opposite Custom House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 65, Rua Theophilo Ottoni. Wm. T. TOWNES, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaborahy (opposite Custom House). WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

**Church Directory**

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua Evaristo da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a.m. Holy communion after morning service on 1st Sunday of the month and at 9 a.m. on 2nd and 4th Sundays. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Baptisms after morning service or at other times by arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A. British Chaplain.

187, Rua das Laranjeiras.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquin, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a.m.; Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 a.m. afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6:30 p.m. on Wednesday biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p.m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services at 11 a.m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7:30 p.m. Portuguese services: at 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sundays: 7 p.m. Wednesday.—E. A. TILLY and MARGARET DE CAMARGO, Pastors. Sunday School at 11 a.m. Fabrics, Carnivals, Sundays, 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Rev. FRANK WIEDERHEKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 115 Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m., Sundays, and at 2 p.m. Thursdays.

JAMES B. RODGERS, Pastor.

Residence: Rua Princesa Imperial 33.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua de Santa Anna No. 25.

Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m., and 7 p.m.; and every Wednesday at 2 p.m.

W. B. HAGBY, Pastor.

Caxia 352.

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIO HUÉLO.—No. 214

Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Huélo. Services

Sundays: 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.; Wednesdays: 7 a.m. in

FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary

School in the church building.

**Professional Directory**

Dr. William Frederick Elenholz, German Physician, Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p.m.

Englishmen and Americans wishing to learn Portuguese should apply to Prof. L. MARCHANT, Instituto Marchant, N. 68, Rua Sete de Setembro.

**Miscellaneous.**

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 80 Rua d'Alfama.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 21.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—31 Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p.m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room.—35, Rua da Saúde, 1st floor; W. J. LOWE, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission or at No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 56, Rua da Assembleia, 1st floor. Rooms open from 6:30 to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours: from noon to 1 o'clock p.m. Antonio V. de Andrade, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Treasurer.

**WEST COAST ITEMS.**

—A Valparaíso telegram of the 25th ult. announces the arrest of Messrs Quinteros and Hesselbart in connection with the recently discovered frauds in the custom-house there.

—There was a popular manifestation in Valparaíso on the 27th in favor of Greece. Unfortunately King George waits something stronger than eloquence just at this moment.

—The Peruvian government has resolved to make use of a new source of revenue, that of old postage stamps. It has about 4,000,000 of an old issue, of all denominations, and will receive bids for them up to May 31st next. No proposal under \$5,000 will be considered.

—In a communication recently received from Peru, there is the following information about Peruvian petroleum: "It is anticipated that the supplies of petroleum from Peru will, in the near future, be phenomenal in their abundance. The principal field is in the department of Piura. Estimates have been made as to the area yielding the oil, one of them putting it as high as 7,200 square miles. A London company has been working some of the oil with favorable results, and it will be for some time been used on the railways, gas works and other industries. With wells flowing 600 barrels per day, and an ascertained area of 7,200 square miles of oil, the South American market may be regarded as surely lost to outside producers."—N. Y. Journal of Commerce, March 4.

**RIVER PLATE ITEMS.**

—A telegram from Assuncion of the 27th reports President Eguizola is ill. His condition, however, was not considered serious.

—Our highly esteemed French contemporary *L'Union Française* was suspended on Wednesday night by the police. We sympathize with it in its misfortune, which we trust will be of very short duration.—*Montevideo Times*, March 19. (This shows how Borda manages to keep matters quiet in Montevideo.)

—During January there were 130 accidents in the city of Buenos Aires, claiming 148 victims; 20 of the cases were fatal. The principal causes were: crushed by vehicles 10, falls from scaffolds 1, falls from horses 3, falls into wells 1, falls from vehicles 8, collisions between vehicles 6, collapse of buildings 2, machinery 5, animals 19, various 74. In the 3 cases of collapse of buildings there were 21 victims, 8 cases proving fatal. This was on account of the explosion of a fire works store in Calabito.—*Review*.

—The Empresa Carlos Bright intends to inaugurate its electric tram line, along Calle Las Heras, before the end of the current month. The work is being pushed rapidly ahead, and the line will be kept at work for 3 months as a trial, so as to enable the authorities to see it at work. If they approve the system (trolley), the line will be extended from Plaza de Mayo to Belgrano. This is the first electric tram line built in Buenos Aires. Several years ago Messrs. Cassels Bros. ran an experimental car in La Plata.—*Review*, Buenos Aires, March 13.

—It was pointed out at the time when the nickel coinage was first issued that the coinage on it was so large as to offer a considerable encouragement to coiners; in other words, it would be profitable to issue counterfeit coins whose real value would be quite equal to that of the genuine ones. Nor was it to be supposed that the opportunity would be lost, for the genius of many people in this country is devoted to the production of imitations, some of which may be as good as the original, but all of which in any case pass for being what they are not. It is now reported that considerable numbers of counterfeit nickels are now in circulation, the execution of which is not quite so good as that of the genuine, notably in the milling of the edges, but still is quite good enough to pass muster with most people. The matter is one demanding the utmost vigilance on the part of the authorities; for nickels will very rarely find their way to the banks, where they might be checked, and will circulate from hand to hand without arousing suspicion. Thus the state will be defrauded out of a not unimportant part of its revenue, and the already numerous body of criminals who prey upon honest industry will be augmented.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—The following from the *Times of Argentina* is the latest news about the telegraphic conflict in Buenos Aires. "The River Plate Telegraphic Company, which applied to the courts for permission to open their offices, pending a full investigation into the matter of the arbitrary closing by the postmaster-general through the medium of a suit against the government at the instance of the said company, has been refused permission to do so under any circumstances. The judgment will doubtless create some astonishment in London, in which the application is refused, it is principally taken up with a lecture to the company on their impertinence in daring to hint at an action against the government. The company's offices will, therefore, have to remain closed until authority can be obtained from congress to bring action against the government. The only alternative is submission to the arbitrary and unjust demands of the government, which means not only heavy pecuniary loss, but the establishment of a most dangerous and harmful precedent. The authorities, apparently, seem determined to hold to their present course, and to prevent justice being obtained except by diplomatic interference."

—Shipmasters should be careful to interpret every signal from the Buenos Aires guard-ship as an order to stop. At the beginning of last month the guard-ship signalled the *Horby Grange* stationery. Concluding that they wanted paper and envelopes, and that the signal was for shore, the steamer kept on her course. A moment later a shot was fired across her bows, which of course brought her to anchor. The officer then informed the captain that "stationery" meant that the ship must be brought to.

—A government can commit almost any number of barbarities and escape direct consequences, as it is almost impossible for private parties to bring it to book, but there is no escape from the consequences of a bad government and this Argentina has always. Honorable men, or those who are so in private life, are often without principles or conscience in public affairs, and they do not seem to be conscious that there is anything about such a case unbecoming to a gentleman.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—The British Hospital at Montevideo received 292 patients last year besides the 21 remaining from 1895. Of these 9 died and 280 were discharged, 24 remaining under treatment. The receipts were \$5,699.13 for the year, against \$6,587.27 in 1895, the decrease being due to the decreased number of Brazilian naval vessels in port during the year. The number of patients from the American naval vessels, however, was considerably increased. The treasurer of the hospital reports a deficit of \$422.55 for the year.

—According to the cable the *Times of Argentina* has publicly charged the officers of the *Santa Fé*, which recently ran on the rocks near Colonia, Uruguay, with having women on board, and that the accident was caused by inattention to their duties because of these women. It is agreed that naval regulations to bring women on board and if the charges are true the officers in question will deserve the severest penalties. The charge has created great excitement, as might have been anticipated. The commander of the vessel has since been arrested.

—The present situation is a very trying one for industrial establishments. Several factories have suspended work, there being absolutely no despatch of goods to the interior, and, on the other hand, other establishments that have orders on hand find it difficult to comply with them, their operatives gradually disappearing from one cause or another. Even with our own limited staff this difficulty is presenting itself. However, Porteria and Co. continue up to their eyes in work and maintain that there never was such a prosperous period. Perhaps Mr. Hervey was thinking of them when he invented that "improved commercial outlook."—*Montevideo Times*.

—The trouble in obtaining permits to leave the port continues, in spite of many remonstrances. According to an afternoon contemporary—though we can hardly credit it—the police authorities now will not issue any permit without the production of the actual birth certificate, and pay no attention to consular certificates. As the former is a document which many are unable to produce, this gives rise to serious inconveniences. If this be true it is certainly a case for diplomatic protest, for the police authorities certainly have not the least right to disregard documents bearing consular signature.—*Montevideo Times*, March 19.

—The representative of all the railway companies interested in the new central station has informed the government that the various companies are prepared to find the six million gold dollars required for the construction of the building itself and all the accessory lines on the condition that the government pay on the capital invested 4 1/2 % interest and 1 % amortization, that they be accorded a certain degree of intervention in the plans and be permitted to place, at their own expense, their own engineers to supervise the work. An immediate answer is requested to enable the companies here, should it be favorable, to take their respective boards in London, which would immediately arrange for the provision of the funds.—*Buenos Aires Herald*.

—Almost every day an official telegram from Montevideo tells us that everything is quiet and orderly in that city, notwithstanding the disturbances in some country districts. The following extract from a Montevideo letter to the Buenos Aires *Review* gives us a good idea of what Borda's miserable government means by "quiet and orderly":

"The state of the city and camp with such goings on is simply deplorable. Above all, liberty is most dear and when a man is only sure of that privilege by either keeping within doors, or sleeping over to the Argentine, it can be imagined what the want of confidence is amongst the working classes. Only the other day a police squal surrounded a 'conventillo,' one instance amongst a hundred but of which the writer was eye witness, and simply entered by force into every habitation and marched off in a body all the young, the old, the strong and the weak, over 14 and under 60, for the nearest barracks; and the chorus of the mothers, wives, and would-be wives, in the pursuit of 'gallego,' was something to listen to with one's fingers in his ears, as Pat would say. It is quite a common occurrence to revise a train car, and invite any likely looking Oriental to step round to the 'comisaria' and verify his nationality; and those who have horses have long been too wide awake to allow of their being where a police patrol might see them, or at least if they did so they were not troubled with the feed or their animals a few hours afterwards."

**Banks.****LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
 Capital paid up..... 750,000  
 Reserve fund..... 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO  
 10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,

PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO  
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,  
 BUENOS AYRES AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie &amp; Co.,

LONDON,

Messrs. Mallet Frères &amp; Co.,

PARIS,

Messrs. Schroder &amp; Co., J. H. Schroder &amp; Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler &amp; Co.,

HAMBURG,

Messrs. Granel Brown &amp; Co.,

GENOA,

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 16th December 1887 by the "Direction der Deutschen Gesellschaft" in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Cintra 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Cintra 510.) (Cintra 185)

Draws on:

[Direction der Disconto  
 Gesellschaft, Berlin,  
 Norddeutsche Bank in  
 Hamburg, Hamburg,  
 M. A. von Rothschild  
 Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.,  
 and corres-  
 pondents.]

Germany..... [N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London,  
 Manchester and Liverpool District  
 Banking Company, Limited, London,  
 Union Bank of London, Limited, London  
 Wm. Brandt & Sons & Co., London.]

England..... [Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches  
 Hesse & Co., Paris,  
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris,  
 André Senilhe & Co., Paris.]

France..... [Banco Lisboa & Agoset and corres-  
 pondents.]

Portugal..... [Banco Lisboa & Agoset and corres-  
 pondents.]

and any other countries

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares

etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Krahn-Petersen,

Directors.

**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

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Subscribed capital. . . . . £ 1,500,000  
 Realized do . . . . . 750,000  
 Reserve fund . . . . . 1,000,000

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From The Spectator of January 23rd.

**THE INDIAN FAMINE.**

To the Editor.

Sir.—Your readers may like to hear something from an eye-witness of the present condition of the people in one of the famine-stricken districts of India. In the Allahabad district there has been no rain till the last week since September, and this is the third season of comparative drought. In the city of Allahabad there is no appearance of distress or emaciation among the people; there is plenty of trade in the native streets; sweets and fresh vegetables raised by irrigation are freely sold and bought. But in the villages the state of things is terribly different. The stores of food are exhausted, there has been no work, and therefore there are no wages to buy food. The Indian government has seen the gradual approach of this great calamity. Poorhouses have been provided and relief work started. The lieutenant-governor is a man of great vigour, and an attempt is being made by the government to keep alive the whole destitute population. There has probably never before been such an effort on such a scale, and the zeal and devotion of the civil servants who carry it out are simply admirable. The difficulty, as you, Sir, and other Indian experts have foreseen, lies in the reluctance of the villagers to avail themselves of the government help. They put off coming till starvation has set in, and many of them die on the way, or are so far gone that when they arrive at the poorhouses they are practically in a dying state.

We found fifteen hundred people on Monday, December 28th, in the Sitrajpur poorhouse. It is a large square open space surrounded by low mud walls, and inside are rows of sheds, hastily run up to shelter the people. Two corpses were carried out as we entered, and when we saw the people it was evident that there would be many more to follow. Two thousand comparatively able ones had been drafted to the relief works during the two previous days, and those who remained were in a terrible state of weakness, nakedness and emaciation. The government allowance of a pound of meal and a little dahl porridge daily is just enough to keep up life. We longed to see milk given to the wretched little skeleton children and the more emaciated adults, but the cry of the people was for clothes to keep out the cold. They threw themselves at our feet to entreat for clothes, and there was a chorus, "We are dying of cold." One woman in particular was practically without anything on, and this is not an isolated case. The people have been living on the berries of a thorny shrub and their remnants of clothes have in many cases been entirely torn away. Winter in the north-west provinces is very sharp. I am wearing much the same things as I should do at home in England at this time of year, and we enjoy a fire every evening, while these half-fed multitudes are unclothed and but slightly sheltered. Government has not undertaken, apparently, to provide blankets or clothing; the latter could hardly be expected, the former seems a positive necessity, and I hope before this letter reaches England that blankets for night and to be worn within the poorhouse enclosures will have been ordered and distributed.

Personal clothing must, however, be given by private charity, and my brother, the Bishop of Lucknow, has advanced a thousand rupees for the purchase of cotton cloth (made at Cawnpore), which he intends to distribute at once with the co-operation of the officials. He feels sure that the necessary funds will be sent, but the need is so urgent that he cannot wait till it comes. (Donations may be paid into his account at Stuckey's Bank, Redland, Bristol,—he will send a receipt in due course from here.)

The relief work, consisting of a new *cutch* road, was a far more hopeful and satisfactory sight. Ten thousand people are at work here,—not able men merely but whole families. They looked on the

whole well nourished and cheerful. There was no begging or complaining, and the management was not only extremely orderly, but just and humane. We observed a mother working with a baby in her arms, and all her children at work in a circle round her. The work consists in digging out, and afterwards rubbing and powdering, the clay soil used for the road, and the women and children do the latter, which is not at all beyond their strength or skill. A certain task is given to a selected party of thirty. One man is chosen to superintend; he is often a Brahmin, as many such apply for work, and the pay is given for the whole task on an authorised scale,—six pice for a man, five for a woman, four for a child over twelve, three for one over two, and one pice (less than a farthing) for a baby. The people actually save something out of these wages, and certainly as a temporary expedient for helping them through this terrible time the relief work appears to be a clear success.

The rain which has happily fallen in many places during the last week will, we may trust, recall many of the cultivators to their villages. Where we send help is in three directions:—(1) For those in poorhouses who are without clothes; (2) for those in the villages who can be kept going with a little help; (3) for the orphans. Many children have been found in the fields alone and crying, the parents dead. Some of these will be adopted into native families; others will be received into orphanages; and those in charge will need increased funds.—I am, Sir, &c.,  
 Allahabad, December 31st.

MARY CLIFFORD.

**A BRAVE NURSE.**

An occasional correspondent writes to the *Times of India*—though nearly all the papers in India and England had articles on the suppression of the bubonic plague, few have said one word about the nurses who are risking their lives daily in the Bombay hospitals, one of whom, poor Miss Joyce, has already laid down her life in fulfilment of her duty. A monument is all very well, but I hardly think it makes much difference to those to whom it is erected in remembrance. Should not the living also have some recompense? It may be said that they are only doing their duty, but so it is with the soldiers who earn promotion and the coveted V. C. and other orders, carrying pensions. In the plague ward in St. George's Hospital at the present moment there is a sample of cool pluck which is rarely equalled by any of our soldiers in open conflict with the enemy. Miss Winckler, the nurse in question, was called back from a short, very short, leave also to nurse her nurse her comrade Miss Joyce, and arrived just about twelve hours before the poor girl died. This lady has now volunteered to take charge of the plague ward, and in consequence of this is separated from her companions, the other nurses, when off duty. With a full knowledge of the risk she is running, she undertook this work, and she does her duty always with a light heart, cheering up her patients and ever ready to do anything to alleviate their pain. This, I think, is justly a case where the Queen's medal might be given, and should, I think, be brought to her knowledge.

**RIVER PLATE ITEMS.**

—The strike of the milkmen in Buenos Aires came to an end early last month, the strikers losing.

—The balance sheet of the conversion office shows that on February 28th, the amount of notes of £1 and upwards in circulation was \$283,115,957 and of those less than a dollar \$3,325,000; the amount of the nickel coins in circulation was \$722,000.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 27th says that the chief of staff had visited the wounded and had given them ten pesos each. It was a pleasant thing to do of course, but by what authority is an officer permitted to give away public funds in this manner?

—The February customs receipts at Montevideo amounted \$700,795 14, and those of the rest of the country are estimated at \$83,000, which together are \$178,738 less than the same month of last year. The falling off was over \$300,000 in January, and \$841,878 since 1st October last. The *Montevideo Times* estimates that the decrease for March will bring the total falling off since October up to a million dollars, which hardly confirms Mr. Hervey's report of an improved commercial outlook.

—On Tuesday afternoon the police boarded the British steamer *Cracovia* and brought ashore some 16 or 18 young men who had gone on board that vessel the day before intending to proceed with her to Buenos Aires. The young men, some of them belonging to families of position, are kept under arrest. We cannot help thinking that the captain would have been justified in refusing to give them up, as they were not accused of any offence against the laws.—*Montevideo Times*, March 18.

## Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

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Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-cars line from the town (leaving the Largo da Carioca) close to the doors of this hotel, and Silvestre.

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Recently renovated and improved throughout. The most conveniently located restaurant in the city, being situated in the heart of the banking district and within a minute's walk of the Praça and Postoffice. Special pains taken to provide a first-class table and prompt service.

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This hotel, which has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large, comfortable rooms newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-chests, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

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181, RUA DAS LARANJEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvement, of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage flushing tanks and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved. As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a first-class table, and with the best of service and attention. The electric tram passes the door every 10 minutes, making it the most convenient as well as the pleasantest Hotel in Rio de Janeiro.

## Café and Hotel Amazonas,

FORMERLY "BRAOANCA,"

20-22, PRAÇA TIRADENTES, 20-22  
CORNER OF

Rua Sete de Setembro.

This establishment disposes of a first class service, well ventilated rooms, and all possible accommodations. Iced drinks and chops. Open until 11 a.m.

David Duran,  
PROPRIETOR.

## Missing Friends.

Information wanted at the British Consulate General, No. 2, Rua General Camara, as to the following: STEWART.—Friends in Victoria, British Columbia, are desirous of receiving news of Mr. Stewart who is supposed to have come from Santos to Rio some years ago. Probably employed as book-keeper or clerk. March 20th, 1897.

## TO LET.

From 25th April, a small, furnished chateau on a hill within 30 minutes of Largo da Carioca, moderate rent. Apply to G, c/o this office.

## WANTED.

Board and Lodgings in a quiet family for one or two single gentlemen. Address A. S. P. O. Box 815.

Two furnished Bedrooms to let; good Bath, quiet English family; good bond service. Address S, office of this paper.

An English nurse wishing to return to England seeks an engagement for the voyage. Best references. Apply Messrs. Crashtley & Co. 67, Ouvidor, Rio de Janeiro.

A young man, newly arrived from London, with a practical knowledge of Portuguese, Spanish & French seeks employment. Had a commercial education. Will any one be kind enough to recommend him to a place. Letters to C. V. Murphy, Royal Hotel.

## Residence to Let.

A large and conveniently situated residence, 110 Barão de Mesquita, Andaraí Grande, with accommodations for a large family and every convenience for comfort together with ample grounds. The house is elegantly furnished, principally with English furniture, which will be sold to the tenant if desired. The house will be let on contract. Information given at this office or on the premises.

## MANAGER OR BOOKKEEPER.

Scotchman (27), at present in foreign banking institution in the River Plate, desires appointment as above in Brazil; 4 years in the country, commercial and banking experience. References from present and past employers. Address: B, c/o this office.

Wanted a small, furnished house. Address: W, Office of this paper.

## To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausea or any other disarrangement of the stomach for intestines, so frequent during travels. This marvellous remedy is accompanied by a prospectus in three languages, viz: Portuguese, English and French to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists and at the manufacturer's depot, No. 72, Rua S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

## NECTANDRA AMARA

The discovery of this wonderful product of the Brazilian flora has furnished a powerful and efficacious remedy not only for sea-sickness, but also for the nausea felt in pregnancy and that which results from the motion of the train on railways, as well as for such diseases of the stomach and bowels as require a good tonic, carminative, diuretic or regulator for promoting menstruation.

The «Nectandra Amara Pills» are prepared with all scientific precautions for their perfect preservation and are put up in strong boxes, so that they may be forwarded by post in filling orders from all parts of the world. They are accompanied with printed directions in three languages—Portuguese, English and French—so that their therapeutic effects and the manner of taking them may be readily understood.

All orders addressed to the manufacturer, accompanied by the money and the post-office address of the applicant, will be promptly filled and the pills will be forwarded, registered by post, at the following rates:—For single box, 25,000; per half dozen boxes, 125,000; per dozen boxes, 205,000.

Address of manufacturer:—Joaquim Bueno de Miranda, Rua de S. Pedro, N. 72, 1.º andar, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

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Made in S. Paulo by Tito Zerdoc & Co. from the choicest India Ginger, and therefore exactly similar to the well known Belfast mark.

The makers will deliver orders of a dozen upwards at 5¢ in ordinary bottles and 6¢ the dozen in special bottles. Special terms for wholesale orders.

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## TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Captain Jones our redoubtable representative at Lima has at last got the sack. No longer will he continue to offend the *braves* of the brave Linteno, and will probably retire into the obscurity from which it would have been better he had never emerged. Like the Eton boy, perhaps, he drank not wisely but too well because though he hated it, it made him feel so jolly. The Lima cabinet, however, couldn't see the fun and asked for his recall. Let us hope that the P. O. will next time choose a blue ribbon man, and thus redeem our blasted (no profanity intended) character.

General Kitchener's oracle seems to be working nicely. The Dervishes having already prayed for peace. Nothing like yaller 'uns to convert one's enemies. If there's any bribery going on we could almost wish to be a dancing dervish ourselves and have a sticky finger in that glorious pie! Well, yeller 'uns or fighting, they can take it as they choose, but peace we *will* have in the Soudan if, as the Northerners said, we have fought for it.

The pot's nearly boiling over in the Transvaal and trouble's in store for Kruger unless he mends his ways very smartly. He has concluded his defensive and offensive alliance with the Orange Free State and now with the moral aid of Germany is ready not only to meet but to go out of his way to seek for foes. Sir Alfred Milner, the lately appointed governor at the Cape, will have hard work to keep the peace between Afrikaner and Britisher, for after all there is a deal of human nature in men, as some wise American remarked, and British capitalists and investors will not submit forever to Kruger's playing old Harry with their dividends and quotations. You take my good name you steal trash, but touch my purse, and then Greek meets Greek, and comes the tug of war!

This quotation don't seem right somehow but it'll do. Influenza appears to be pretty bad in the old country and to have taken a special spite against Parliamentary leaders, having laid up first Lord Salisbury, who is off to Nice to recruit with the Queen, and now Sir Vernon Harcourt. In the winter of 1889, when influenza first put in its appearance in England, nothing else was talked, thought or written about, and it even affected the music halls where a song was melancholically popular, the refrain of each verse being 'that beastly influenza.' At Paris it was just as bad, and they had a music-hall song too about it. Well it is beastly, and we shall be lucky if we escape it here. It does seem to be a sure-fire, surely that's plague enough for one country, or our sins out here must be more than usually heinous. For my part I believe that if it does come it is because we won't go to church enough; an annual whitewashing is not sufficient insurance.

### UNITED STATES.

Really the news from the United States is quite too sad and unprofitable even to make a decent paragraph out of. Your American subscribers insist on news, but we can't make bricks without straw, and wish to goodness some one would twist the Lion's tail a bit, or do anything, even bigamy, so long as he supply us with material for copy.

General Lee has been recalled from Cuba because his imagination got the better of his judgment, and Dr. Ruiz, the American citizen we advertised to have been shot or hung by Weyler, has turned up alive and kicking. The Brazilian, Mexican, and Guatemalan representatives at Washington, however, swear by him and protest he's just the man for Galway, which being interpreted is the bureau for S. American affairs. Perhaps they are right, and a man of strong imagination is really the desideratum for such an office.

### SPAIN, CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

The Spanish troops have taken the town of Yantus in the Philippines from the insurgents and are very elated over the performance. The town was burned to the ground, fired, say Spanish reports, by the insurgents themselves. Great indignation has been created amongst the Spanish in Cuba by the report of a rebel conspiracy to poison all the American prisoners in order to throw the odium on the Spanish authorities and provoke a rupture with the U. States. Save us from our friends, must be the prayer of the nifty prisoners. If they once get out they can't be expected to feel much gratitude, and we imagine will not be quite so enthusiastic over *Cuba libre*.

A big conference has been held at Madrid at which not less than twenty ex-ministers were present to insist on granting home rule to Cuba. Too late, we fear, to do any good. What, however, is striking is the amazing stock of ex-ministers there must be in Spain to furnish twenty to a meeting of such an unpopular character. If they all get pensions, as very probably they do, it's no wonder Spain gets poorer every day!

### OTHER COUNTRIES.

The Reichstag has voted payment of its members. In the Argentine republic a gentleman once informed me in answer to an enquiry as to what profession his son would embrace, that he was *straining for a 'diputado'*. This training, it is generally believed, consists chiefly of lessening his deportment and how to receive bribes gracefully and repel any infringement of *bríos*. We don't believe much in patriotism at so much *per diem*, and hope it will be long before it is introduced to home.

The general elections have come off in Italy and Austria and government has won, of course: it always does everywhere but in England, U. States and perhaps Switzerland.

In Germany they have had a fine old time in commemoration of the centenary of that fine old man William I, who hen forth is to be called «the Great» What title is left now for the first and foremost? Greatest we suppose, in the fullness of time. The first William, though he never tried his hand at preaching, like his grandson, was a truly pious old gentleman, as is shown by the following message despatched from the bloody field of Sedan: «My God's good grace, my dear Augusta, we've had another awful bustle: ten thousand Frenchmen sent below, praise God from whom all blessings flow!»

Approps of William II, the war lord, to be known to posterity as the irrepressible, a little tale. Once upon a time he stumbled over a nail, or some thing, and fell, down, and trod on his nose so badly that it bled. The obsequious lord chamberlain, alarmed at the quantity of claret that poured into the basin he held to the imperial proboscis, suggested sticking plaster. «Let it bleed,» said William «and drain from this body the last drop of English blood.» Since then he has been purely German, quite German you know, which accounts for telegrams and lots of other curious idiosyncrasies.

The *Figaro* states that the French minister of marine is about to ask for a credit of £ 32,000,000 to build 45 men of war and 175 torpedo boats. England will then we suppose go something better and so the «buck-ting» will go on until the bank of one of the competitors finally bursts. In England considerable difficulty is experienced already in manning our fleet, but where on earth France is to find sailors for such a navy as she contemplates is a problem much more difficult of solution than the mere building of the ships.

### THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The Turks have massacred 700 Christians at Tokat in Asia Minor, at which the powers are vastly indignant. On the other hand the powers have also killed 200 Christians in Crete by a new bombardment of the rebels at Maxala. Between their friends and their enemies the poor Christians seem to stand a good chance of extermination. The British government has refused to coerce Greece and seems more inclined than ever to withdraw from the unpalatable task of pulling Turkey's chestnuts out of the fire. Prince Constantino of Greece has left Athens to join his regiment on the frontier and war with Turkey seems inevitable. «God help Greece,» says the *Morning Chronicle*, will be recited from a thousand sympathetic hearts when the struggle once begins.

The Emperor of Germany, dissatisfied at the nonchalant attitude of Turkey, is said to be actually urging the Turkish troops to cross the frontier. What the Emperor can gain by his undisguised hostility to Greece, it is hard to comprehend. It is said to originate in a purely personal matter, resentment at the Crown Princess Sophie, his sister, having abandoned the Lutheran for the Greek Church!

In England the feeling in favor of Greece is growing daily and must be causing considerable anxiety to Lord Salisbury's government. If in spite of the openly expressed national feeling the government persists in repeating the error of the Crimean war and sacrifices to policy and the chance of power the interests of Eastern Christians to bolster up the rotten Turkish power, then the Public Opinion of which we talk so much must be much less powerful than we imagine, or so feeble as to be a useless guide or support.

We yet believe that the great voice of England will make itself heard on the side of right and equity, and that the British people, slow to make up their minds on any matter, will before it be too late make its rulers comprehend that the integrity of the Turkish empire is not only a matter of absolute indifference but even that its disintegration is desirable, and if it provokes the general conflagration, which put it off as we may must come at last, at least we shall have not sacrificed Christian liberty and interests a second time to selfish policy.

### SCRUTATOR.

The well known New York banker, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, has recently given one million dollars to the New York Lyric Hospital, for the construction of a new building. While these princely donations are being given to hospitals, art museums, libraries and educational institutions in the United States, let us hope that some generous soul will discover the needs and usefulness of the Strangers' Hospital in Rio de Janeiro.

THE Congressional Library, at Washington, which is soon to be placed in the new fire-proof building erected for the purpose, comprises over 740,000 books, 250,000 pamphlets and about 300,000 numbered periodicals. Then the Smithsonian Scientific Library of 100,000 volumes and the Toner Library of 30,000 volumes are to be placed in the same building; and there is also a collection of 40,000 maps, and 200,000 musical compositions acquired under the copyright law. Taken all in all, the aggregation of literary products is one of the most extensive, interesting and valuable in the world.



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PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURUX, Editor and Proprietor.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, MARCH 30TH, 1897.

It would be a curious as well as a disgraceful situation for the Jacobins to face, should it transpire that their frenzied demonstrations of the 7th inst. were based on nothing but false reports. The government expedition against Canudos was defeated, that we know; but as the days go by all the stories of slaughter and heroism are being disproved, the fugitives are returning to their commands, the dead are returning to life, and the disasters to the legal force are being steadily narrowed down to the fact that the fight was trifling in character and more serious in the sudden dispersion of the force and consequent abandonment of its arms and munitions than in its loss of life. Up to the latest news nearly 1,100 men out of a force of 1,400, had returned to their commands. Others are sure to appear, some have undoubtedly deserted, others captured. The balance representing the casualties of the fight must therefore be considered as very small. From one point of view this must be considered as highly satisfactory, for it brings relief to many an anxious heart. The first reports, even those of an official character, gave us to understand that the slaughter had been terrible. We are heartily glad that this was not so. And yet, were we Brazilian we should have much that is bitter mingled with the sweet and our consolation would be full of pain. Such a confusion and contradiction of accounts, such narrations of purely imaginary heroism, with such a defeat—and all this followed by such an outbreak of savage reprisals in other parts of the country—all these would compel us to feel that the defeat itself was the least part of the pain and remorse in our heart. A defeat in battle may be retrieved and avenged, but for some of the incidents connected with this unhappy affair there can be no such solace.

THE 22nd June has been selected as the date for the celebration of the Queen's "Diamond Jubilee." As Englishmen and women in every part of the world will be doing something in honor of the day, not only to commemorate an unprecedented event in English history, but also as a mark of homage and loyal affection for the Queen herself, it is necessary that the British colony here in Rio should also do something worthy of the event. We know that the times have been most disastrous and that it will be most difficult to provide funds even for the most modest celebration. And yet it will never do to let the day pass without doing something. It would be a painful distinction to be the only British colony in the world which failed to commemorate such an event. A committee has been formed, we understand, to prepare a programme for the day, but as the dead weight of many long months of business depression is resting upon their shoulders, it is feared that very little will be attempted. However, it is happily a matter for the whole colony to consider, and we trust

that no one will hesitate to offer his suggestions to the committee. In our opinion, the day should not be restricted to some little festivity for ourselves and a congratulatory telegram for the Queen. This would be too much like an epicurean feast in behalf of charity, the chief benefit coming to ourselves. With the assistance of the many who have retired from Rio, but are still interested in the welfare of this colony, we have no doubt that something better than this can be done. It has been suggested that an effort should be made to found a "sailor's home" in this port, which would be a worthy commemoration of so great an event and would honor the good Queen who rules over a seafaring nation, but it is feared that the cost of such an institution would be much beyond the resources of the colony. It has also been suggested that one or more beds in the Strangers' Hospital should be endowed in the Queen's name, and that the proceeds of an entertainment should be divided among the English charities of this city. These also are worthy objects, but the former is the better, as it provides for a commemoration which will be perpetual and not lost in the minute books of two or three societies. If the money is given to three or four charities and is swallowed up in their ordinary receipts for the year, it will do no more good than were it given by a private individual, and would very quickly be forgotten. If given to endow free beds in the hospital, it will be a perpetual commemoration and will never be forgotten while the hospital exists. Besides these, something might be done to improve the church, a "Victoria ward" for females might be added to the Strangers' Hospital, or a convalescents' home might be founded up in the mountains somewhere. The latter might not be restricted altogether to convalescents, but could also be used by any member of the colony who needs a fortnight's rest and would like to take it in the fresh air of the mountains. It will of course depend principally on the funds at the committee's disposal, and as it will be desirable to celebrate the day with some festivity, it may not be that much will remain for the permanent commemoration of the "diamond jubilee."

## PETTY TYRANNY.

The *Espresso* publishes what seems to us a well-justified complaint as to the stringency of the restrictions now imposed by the police on passengers embarking in this port. A brother-editor who came over from Buenos Aires for a few days' visit was obliged to use the steamer on Saturday, and consequently detained here until Monday afternoon because the police officers at the mole refused to accept his certificate of nationality and return ticket as sufficient evidence of his lawfulness, but *Espresso* asks, with much reason, of what use are certificates of nationality except to save the bearer from such inconveniences as these; and it urges that diplomatic action should be taken to secure more respect for such documents.—*Montevideo Times*, March 17.

It is certainly time for the foreign powers to interfere in abuses of this character. We learn from passengers recently arrived from Montevideo that the situation is even much worse than indicated in the above extract. No one is allowed to leave without a police permit, and these are to be obtained only with much difficulty and loss of time. Passports and certificates of nationality are ignored, and no one can embark without going to the central police station and procuring a *salvo conducto* which describes him closely. And lately, it is said, it is required that the applicant shall present a birth certificate, a condition not one foreigner in a hundred will be prepared to do on demand. As the police station is besieged by hundreds of anxious people all day long, it will be seen that the requirement is one of no slight hardship. And what is still worse, the passengers from steamers calling at Montevideo who go ashore for a few hours to see the town, are frequently caught in the same trap, for they suddenly find themselves prevented from embarking and have no time to obtain the necessary permit. The result is, they are compelled to lose their steamer,

and to remain on shore in a strange city without money and a change of clothes. A more vexatious and unnecessary regulation could not be devised, and it is full time that the foreign representatives in that country interfered to stop it. A foreigner's passport, in the first place, should afford him protection and respect, and it is the duty of every foreign minister to see that this is done. In the absence of such a passport, the certificate of nationality issued by a minister or consul should serve the same purpose. It can not be presumed that these passports and certificates are issued fraudulently, consequently their possessors are entitled to all the consideration which those documents are designed to secure. To refuse this is to question the good faith and authority of the countries whose seals are affixed to them, and this should not be permitted. It has become much too common on this coast for petty officials to disregard passports and certificates of nationality. In some cases, they even go so far as to tear them up before a man's face and tell him that they are worthless. If these countries want to continue amicable relations with the civilized world, then let them conform to civilized customs, and let them respect the rights and privileges of foreigners. If they do not choose to do this voluntarily and frankly, then let them feel a little of the pressure which a civilized country can exert in the protection of its citizens.

## PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The 35th battalion of infantry left Maranhão for Bahia on the 27th inst.  
—Gen. Cantuária returned, slightly unwell, from Queimadas to Bahia on the 23rd inst.  
—The *Andrada*, with the 25th battalion of infantry on board, reached Bahia on the 22nd inst.  
—Dr. José Carlos Rodrigues, editor-in-chief of the *Jornal do Commercio*, did not go ashore at Bahia.  
—A telegraph line to Lagos, in the interior of the state of Santa Catharina, will soon be inaugurated.  
—The *Correio de Notícias*, of Bahia, which claims to obtain its information from the office of the adjutant-general, says that 1,476 government troops went into the fight at Canudos.  
—The governor of Bahia has issued orders for closing several powder factories at Alagoas and Caelocria, which are reported to have furnished powder to Antonio Conselheiro.  
—We see by the *Bahia Monthly* that Mr. E. Nicolini, British consul at Bahia, is away on a well-earned holiday. The consulate is managed by Mr. C. A. Austin during Mr. Nicolini's absence.  
—A telegram from the 27th inst. from Sergipe says that in that state under the command of Quino da Puraca there are over 200 armed men, who, it is supposed, are going to join Antonio Conselheiro.

—An Aracajá (Sergipe) telegram of the 25th inst. says that the corporal and six soldiers who deserted from the 26th battalion, have been seeking houses at Lagarto. The police had a fight with them, killing one and wounding three.

—The *Bahia*, a newspaper published in the city of the same name, makes a vehement protest against the conduct of the federal troops who have recently arrived there. They are acting, it seems, as if they were in a conquered country.

—A Bahia telegram of the 24th inst. says that 1,081 of the fugitives from the battle-field at Canudos had up to that date reported at Queimadas. Among those who have recently made their appearance is Corporal Roque, who had been reported to have been killed in defending Moreira Cesar's body. He has a slight wound in one of his feet caused by small shot.

—At a meeting held in Bahia on the 24th the Centro Operário adopted a resolution protesting against the organization of so-called patriotic battalions in other parts of Brazil for the war in Bahia. As these battalions are apparently not inclined to go and as the people in Bahia do not seem to wish them, would it not be well, in the interest of the tax-payer, to disband them?

—Outside of the capital the state of Pará has 29 cities and 24 villages. Of the cities the largest (Vigia) has a population of 2,911, and the smallest (S. Miguel do Guamá) a population of 197. Of the villages the largest is Colares, with 705 inhabitants, and the smallest is Almirim, with 111 inhabitants. The aggregate population of these cities and villages are 39,358 for the former and 8,063 for the latter.

—According to telegrams from São Paulo the whole Prado family, Conde do Pinhal, Gen. Conde de Magalhães and other prominent persons are leaving for Europe. The *Estado* Europe last week in Buenos Aires. Conselheiro Antonio Prado, it is said, will embark this week. From this it will be seen that Brazil is losing some of her best sons through the dangers of mob rule.

—On the 19th inst. Capt. Ivo Prado, with a detachment composed of 4 officers and 106 soldiers, arrived at Serinha from Queimadas.

—A telegram from Bahia announces the arrival of the 5th and 33rd battalions of infantry, a detachment of the 2nd and 23 soldiers of the 27th.

—The justification of Dr. Theodoro de Carvalho, implicated in the Araraquara lynching, and who is accused by one witness of being one of the two men who first stabbed the unfortunate victim, says that he did not surrender to the authorities earlier because he had no confidence in the chief of police and the district judge, both of whom have lately resigned. This statement will not make it any easier for the present judge, who is an old school chum of the prisoner.

—Notwithstanding the reports that the religious fanatics in Paraná are harmless and inconsiderable in number, the new district commander, Gen. Marinho, says they number a thousand persons, are encamped on the banks of the Rio Negro and blindly obey an agitator whom they consider a saint and call a bishop. The government has given the general full powers to "convert" the fanatics with fire and sword, and it is said that the 14th cavalry will be sent to convey the "new message."

—The man, Corporal Roque, who was reported to have died beside the body of Colonel Moreira Cesar defending it from the fanatics, has turned up at Queimadas with only a slight wound in the heel. He will be surprised to hear how brave he was, how faithful to his master, how patriotic and fearless. Enough has been written about his devotion and self-sacrifice to make his name immortal, and now we learn that it was all purely imaginary. For some time subscriptions have been solicited for his widow and orphaned children; what now will be done with the money?

## RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

The *Echo do Sul*, the federalist journal which was forced by castilian threats to suspend its publication in the city of Rio Grande, will reappear, it is stated, in one of the cities of the River Plate.

Castilhos seems to be afraid that the people of Rio Grande will again be driven by his tyranny to take up arms. He has issued orders for organizing a new battalion and for doubling the strength of one of the battalions already organized.

The castilhistas apparently do not believe the statement made by the government that it has not compensated federalists for property of which they have been illegally deprived. They continue to protest against the payment of any compensation whatever to federalists.

The news received in Rio Grande from Uruguay continues to be favorable to the Blancos. Many wounded have arrived. The refugees who had obtained from the federal judge a writ of habeas corpus have been sent to Rio de Janeiro by the commander of the military district. Judge Alcides Lima has resumed office.

The 12th battalion of infantry has arrived at Porto Alegre on its way to Bahia via Rio de Janeiro. The 28th has been transferred from Pelotas to Porto Alegre.

The Jacobin club has been reorganized at Uruguayana.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The São Paulo papers report that a German syndicate is negotiating the purchase of the Viação Paulista lines.

—Yesterday's meeting of the Leopoldina shareholders was occupied in listening to speeches, consequently a vote was not reached. Senator Leite e Oliveira opposed the acceptance of the English proposals and advocated a great national loan to pay off the company's indebtedness. Sr. Alfredo de Barros demonstrated that this is wholly impracticable and impossible. The meeting was adjourned to April 3rd, when a decision on the proposals will be reached.

## THE LEOPOLDINA RAILWAY.

The following proposal for the liquidation and reconstruction of the Leopoldina Railway Company has been presented by the representatives of the English debenture holders, Messrs. Herdman and Hime, and was discussed yesterday at the extraordinary meeting convened for that purpose:

"The undersigned representatives of debenture holders, representing more than three-fourths of the total foreign debt of the Leopoldina Company duly deposited with the commission appointed by said creditors for the object specified in the power of attorney duly exhibited to the chairman of the Company, propose that in view of the want of punctuality in the service of interest and amortisation of the privileged and mortgage debts to their constituents, a new company shall be organized to continue working the different lines of railway belonging to the present company, and that this company shall be liquidated on the following terms:—

1st. A new company shall be organized with domicile in London in substitution of the existing company, substituting for debentures foreign and local as well as for the shares of the existing company new fully paid shares of a single type, the conversion to be effected in agreement with the valuation established in the following clauses:—

2nd. The debentures emitted abroad as well as the debentures of £50 and 6 per cent annual interest emitted in 1884 in this market, the total value of which is £6,319,200, shall be

computed to be worth £4,016,190, i. e. at a discount of £2,303,010 as follows:

Loan:			
1884, 6 p. c. £50,000	463,900	par. ..	463,900
1888, 5 p. c. £100,000	1,890,300	70 p. c. ..	1,323,510
1890, 6 p. c. Northern Railway	250,000	50 p. c. ..	125,000
1888, 5 p. c. Leopoldina Railway	1,350,000	50 p. c. ..	675,000
1889, 5 p. c. Macaêhê Campos Railway	1,223,900	70 p. c. ..	856,730
1890, 5 p. c. Leopoldina (Grão Pará) Railway	1,123,100	50 p. c. ..	561,550
	6,319,200		4,016,190

3rd. In regard to the foreign debt contracted by the first mortgage of the Carangola railway to the amount of £261,500, the interest on which has so far been permitted the option of conversion of debentures into shares of the new company at par.

4th. The debentures emitted in Brazil shall be valued at 29,011,468\$ (mil reis), of which 19,690,800\$ shall be converted at par as follows:

Emission:			
1871, 6 1/2 p. c. 1st series, main line (Leopoldina)	3,186,800		
1885, 6 1/2 p. c. and series S. Gerardo extension	9,162,000		
1884, 6 1/2 p. c. 3rd series União Mineira line	2,383,800		
1881, Surplus (?)	81,600		
1882, 6 p. c. Juiz de Fora to Pão de Açúcar	1,498,600		
1886, Carangola branch	1,246,000		
1890, Barão Araranguá branch	2,666,000		
Surplus (?)	36,400		
	19,690,800		

The balance of 9,320,688 mil reis shall be converted at the following rates:—

1890 Bonds:			
1892 Conversion of £11	1,757,400\$ at 20 p. c.	351,485\$	
1895 and £22	475,200\$ " " "	95,040\$	
1895 Payment to the Companhia Geral	2,628,600\$ " " "	4,073,148\$	
1888 debentures £50	12,000,000\$ " " "	2,160,000\$	
at 9 pence	88,666\$ 400\$	2,486,000\$	
1889 Central of Macaêhê R'y debentures	1,550,000\$ 10 p. c.	155,000\$	
	46,597,800\$	9,320,688\$	

5th. The capital of the new company being all in gold the rate of exchange of 9 pence will be adopted for the conversion of Brazilian currency to sterling.

6th. The shares of the actual company to the number of 550,000 shall be converted into shares of the new company at the rate of 108 shillings each, making up a total of £75,000.

7th. The capital of the new company shall consist of the amount represented by the debentures and shares converted.

8th. The debt of the Leopoldina company to the Bank of the Republic shall be liquidated by mutual agreement.

9th. The debt contracted with the Berlin Syndicate represented in this market by the Brazilianische Bank für Deutschland shall be likewise liquidated by agreement.

10th. To meet expenditures on account of future construction or extensions, rolling-stock, payment of the floating debt, etc., the new company will raise the necessary capital by the emission of debentures.

Rio de Janeiro 20th March 1897. (signed) Ed. Herdman, Edw. G. Hime.

This proposal was duly accepted by the banks representing the Brazilian debenture holders.

## COFFEE NOTES

—In the municipal district of Campinas in the year 1895, according to the report of the S. Paulo bureau of statistics, there were 262 coffee plantations employing 13,000 laborers, of whom 10,149 were foreigners and 3,251 Brazilians. On these plantations there were 25,708,600 coffee trees, whose yield was 988,230 arrobas valued at 19,764,600\$000. There were 22 cane plantations, which yielded 3,317 pipes of rum valued at 636,800\$000. From the foregoing it appears that the average yield of coffee per 1,000 trees was about 38 arrobas (1,216 lbs.) and 73 arrobas (2,336 lbs.) for every laborer.

—Minister Levis Baker writes to the state department from Managua that the Nicaraguan coffee crop is almost harvested and is not a full one on account of lack of rainfall. To illustrate the growth of the industry, he says when he went to Central America four years ago there were but 28 Americans, men, women and children, in the coffee section; now there are 90. Then they owned less than 5,000 trees, now more than 7,000,000. The American capital invested near Matagalpa in 1893 did not exceed \$50,000, while now it aggregates \$550,000 gold. In conclusion the minister, who has received hundreds of letters from the United States about the fortunes to be made in coffee planting, says:

"There is room for many more people here, but this is no place for anyone without a capital. This last fact is no joke, but will be found to be a sad reality to all who make the trial."

—N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Feb. 26.

## LOCAL NOTES

—The French naval dispatch boat *Eure* entered this port on the 23rd ult.

—We are glad to see that the *Republica* is still published on the Rua do Ouvidor.

—The naval transport *Carlos Gomes* returned to this port from Bahia on the 28th inst.

—We regret to hear that Mr. J. T. Lewis, United States vice-consul at this port, is ill at Tijuca with yellow fever, but we are glad to add that his physician reports him to be out of danger.

—In spite of all the statements made by the government, the press-gang seems to be still at work.

—The Chilean squadron left Plymouth last week and is expected to arrive here about the middle of April.

—It is said that Sr. Luiz Rodolpho Cavalcanti, director das rendas of the national treasury and formerly acting inspector of the Rio custom-house, will be appointed to the present vacancy in the tribunal of accounts.

—The resignation of Dr. Andre Cavaleanti as chief of police was accepted, yesterday, and Dr. Mameel Edwiges de Queiroz Vieira was appointed his successor. The latter was chief of police of the state of Rio de Janeiro.

—We are informed that many suspected persons have recently left this city for other parts of Brazil and for foreign countries. This is prudent: there is no telling what the jacobins will do after the next attack on Canudos.

—The spiritualists are organizing an infantry corps to accompany the troops in their military operations in Bahia. One of the volunteers who have enlisted in this corps has the appropriate name of Rodolpho Amor da Paz.

—The masses for Marquez de Tuntandare have been largely attended. Among the persons present the navy was, of course, well represented, but officers of the army seem, in general, to have been conspicuous for their absence.

—The *Riachuelo* has gone into dry dock for repairs, and the *Gustavo Saupato* and *Silva* are to do the same. The *Arctura* (ex-*Cid*) which has been lying at anchor here for a long time, has also gone into dock to have the barnacles removed.

—On the 26th the President issued an order disbanding the Tiradentes battalion and thanking them for their patriotism in responding to the call of the government for volunteers. The President thinks that the government now has no need for the services of the battalion.

—It is stated that the government has given Gen. Arthur Oscar a *carte blanche* for conducting the military operations in Bahia. Jacobins will please take note: if the troops are again defeated, it is not Prudente, but Arthur Oscar that they are expected to depose.

—Some of the officers who took part in the engagement at Canudos arrived here Sunday from Bahia on board the transport *Carlos Gomes*. One of them, it is stated, brings instructions from the commander of the military district to ask the government for more artillery.

—Some of these days the filthy drivers in Largo da Carioca, who continue to drive round and round in that crowded square in the late afternoon, will run against some alderman or other municipal official, and then the abuse will be immediately stopped. And the sooner it occurs, the better.

—Notwithstanding the confusing and contradictory reports, it appears certain that Aparicio Sanavia won a decided victory near Melo in Uruguay, and that the government forces are considerably crippled. General Mauz explains his defeat by charging it to the desertion of the force under Col. Derquin.

—It is now said that Judge José Hygino, one of the best and most independent members of the supreme tribunal, is to be retired and his chair will not, be filled, but taken by Dr. Andre Cavaleanti, the present chief of police. The present first delegate, Dr. Carijó, it is said will be given another important office.

—The *Gazeta de Noticias* published a statement yesterday that a foreigner had been caught in one of the barracks trying to seduce the soldiers to espouse the monarchy. In his possession was found an exposition medal with the Emperor's head on it. This is another one of the silly mare's nests which the jacobins are so industriously discovering.

—It is reported by telegraph that Col. Pando de Lima has been induced by his friends to decline the appointments of Bolivian minister to Rio de Janeiro and chief of the boundary commission. This is apparently designed to embarrass the Bolivian government and is therefore to be considered only as a partisan incident of little importance outside of Bolivia.

—The American minister, Hon. Thomas L. Thompson, is now visiting the city and state of São Paulo, where he is receiving a most cordial welcome and hospitable entertainment. He went up on Tuesday last and is expected to return here in a few days. We see that he has been visiting Santos and Campinas and has been most favorably impressed by what he has seen.

—It is amusing to note that the official telegrams from Montevideo continue to report the reign of "complete tranquillity" in that city. It could hardly be otherwise under a strong garrison, an active press-gang and stringent police regulations. Borda will wake up some morning to find the situation completely changed, and then someone else will report tranquillity.

—The *São Paulo* and *Minas* of the 25th inst. actually recalled the fact that the 16th was the 81st anniversary of one of the most brilliant triumphs of Brazilian engineering, by which water was brought from the Serra do Commercio by Dr. Frontin in six days. The engineering club and local press quite overlooked the matter, and we regret to say that we, too, forgot to mention it.

—Considerable agitation has been caused in jacobin circles over the payment of a federal debt to Prestes Guimarães, one of the revolutionary leaders in Rio Grande. It now transpires that the debt is for supplies furnished in 1891, before the Rio Grande revolution began, but this will probably make no difference to the jacobins. They have no idea of paying out money to anyone but themselves.

—On Friday the Brazilian government received official notification of the blockade of the island of Crete.

—The German minister, Dr. Krael, who has been visiting the state of São Paulo, returned to this city on Sunday last.

—Solicitor-general Lucio de Mendonça opposes Senator Ruy Barbosa's application for a new trial of the restricted amnesty case.

—It has now been decided to transfer the foreign affairs department to the Itamaraty palace. It is expected that the change will be made some time next month.

—As there is very little yellow fever in this city and port, as the summer is now very nearly ended, and as the situation continues to be critical, it would be wise for some of the foreign powers to send a few naval vessels to this port. They might not be needed, but if the next advance on Canudos comes to grief they might be required much more quickly than wind and steam can bring them here.

—On Wednesday at No. 37, Rua Primeiro de Março, Mr. Numa do Rego Macedo, broker of the Royal Mail Co., died suddenly of heart disease. Mr. Macedo, who was widely known and very highly esteemed, was one of the political prisoners incarcerated in a convict prison by the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. He was father-in-law of Lient. Raul, who took part in the naval revolution.

—Of course the *Journal do Commercio* has the right to contradict the report, published in the *Diário de Pernambuco*, that its editor-in-chief had been assaulted by jacobins, but we see no occasion for his losing its temper over the question. If the assault had really occurred, the editor would have risen rather than fallen in public estimation. As it did not occur, the report certainly does him no harm.

—That abominable criminal Basílio de Moraes, who raised so many orphan girls entrusted to an asylum organized and managed by himself, is to be tried at a session of court opened to-day. It is to be hoped that no time will be lost in demonstrating that the law as well as decency and humanity have been outraged, and that no false sentiment of mercy will be allowed to stand between him and punishment.

—The government has at last decided to dispense with the services of the Tiradentes battalion. A project to this resolution the *Gazeta de Noticias* in Friday's issue alludes to certain police investigations by which the battalion was reported to have been influenced. The *Paz* says that many persons are prejudiced against that battalion. In this respect we are glad to say that the *Paz* has really spoken the truth.

—A While Major Dias Jacaré, says the *Republica*, was in the service of the war department on account of the Tiradentes battalion being in barracks, the place of agent of the prefect in Engenho Velho was occupied by Capt. E. Rocha. Yesterday Maj. Dias Jacaré made his appearance at the agency and violently resumed office. Notwithstanding the irregularity of this proceeding Capt. Rocha prudently withdrew and sent to the prefect a written communication of what had occurred.

—Another horrible murder and suicide occurred in this city on the 25th, a policeman assaulting his mistress and then shooting himself in the street to escape capture. The girl was an Argentine named Irma Curria, and the assassin was Pedro de Oliveira. Their life was one that is appallingly common here and their end was one which is becoming only too common for the good name of this community. Surely the church and society must have some responsibility for incidents like these!

—The *Paz* is very angry with Alderman Lobo Junior for being skeptical of unpaid patriotism. The alderman, it says, was a monarchist until he was elected to the municipal council. We believe, however, that he was elected as a candidate of the *partido republicano federal*. Senator Thomaz Delfino will please rise to explain. But the skepticism still remains unexplained. Can the *Paz* solve the doubt? Are any of the persons taking part in the promoting of recent disturbances active in the organization of patriotic battalions, doing it for nothing?

—The appearance of nearly the whole force which left for Canudos under the command of Col. Moreira Cesar, has caused a serious impression in this capital. Some affirm that the official reports of the combat as well as the notices published are all fantastical, because each officer narrated the occurrence differently, occasioning complete discord with the information given by Major Cunha Mattos. There are grave comments relative to the occurrence, some saying that in view of what they have read they believe that the commanders of the 7th and 9th were made prisoners of war, and that Conselheiro will use them in opposing the legal troops as threats. —*Diário Popular*, S. Paulo, March 26.

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

We are in receipt of *The Young Ladies Journal* from Mr. Leopoldo Reiss, newsgatherer of São Paulo. This periodical is so well known to the fair sex that comment on our part is superfluous. It is only necessary to state that they can find it at Mr. Reiss' agency in São Paulo, who will accept our thanks for the copy sent to this office.

## THE STRANGERS' HOSPITAL.

We are glad to state that the director-general of the sanitary bureau has remitted the fine on the Strangers' Hospital, mentioned in our last, for admitting a patient from the shipping without a written permit from the port doctor. We understand that the fine imposed on the ship for sending the patient ashore without

permission, has also been remitted, it transpiring that the port doctor was breaking the regulations likewise in treating a case of yellow fever on board.

We trust that the director-general will now turn his attention to the manifest injustice and inhumanity of the regulation. It is not right to deny the shipmaster the right to send an officer or sailor ashore for private treatment, and it is not right to prohibit a hospital from receiving him. As we stated in our last, to turn a fever case away from the Strangers' Hospital, obliging the patient to return into the city to go on board or out to S. Sebastião, might be the cause of his death, and it is not right to compel the hospital administration to do so harsh and unfeeling an act. The sanitary authorities might insist upon prompt advice of the admission of such a case, but it should not jeopardise a man's life for the mere satisfaction of a red tapes regulation.

To our recent acknowledgment of recent donations, subscriptions and gifts to the Hospital, we are glad to add the presentation of a bag of coffee by Messrs. Watson Ritchie & Co.

## BUSINESS NOTES

—The new asphalt pavement in Rua Theophilus Ottoni has already come to grief. Something must have been wrong in the brew.

—The minister of finance has decided that endorsements on bills of lading are subject to proportional stamp tax only when the values are mentioned.

—The inspector of customs at Macaêhê has been authorized to increase the pay of laborers to 3\$ per diem and that of the cockswords of the custom-house boats to 4\$.

—The Banco Nacional Brasileiro reports net profits for 1896 to the amount of 1,377,418\$511, against 2,146,197\$430 in 1895. The dividend declared for 1896 was 9 1/2 per cent.

—According to the report of the president of the Banco Hypothecario do Brazil the net profits of that establishment amounted last year to 406,731\$905. A dividend of 8 per cent was declared.

—A new national life insurance company has been founded in Pará under the designation "Garantia da Amazonia." In good time we may expect to see the Rio companies treated as outsiders in Pará.

—Telegrams from São Paulo state that the municipality has acquired the Chá vindict in that city, paying 750,000\$ for the same. It is also said that the vindict is not yet open to free transit because of a mortgage on it.

—The Brazilian government has authorized the Petroleum Industrial Co., which was incorporated under the laws of the state of West Virginia, to operate in Brazil. The capital of the company is \$500,000 divided into 5,000 shares of \$100 each.

—The local agents of the Brazilian Permanent Exhibition of North American Industries are shipping by every steamer to Rio de Janeiro quantities of equipments for the army, navy and fire department. —*N. Y. Journal of Commerce*, March 5.

—The trade between Brazil and the United States last year, according to the *New York Journal of Commerce*, amounted to \$71,059,016 in imports from Brazil and \$4,258,187 exports to that country. For all South America the imports were \$108,873,240 and the exports \$36,256,984.

—One of the local papers of yesterday asserted that the government is considering measures for compelling the City Improvements Co. to extend its drainage system to certain suburbs. The injustice with which this company has been treated will not make compliance easy in any such measure.

—It is reported that the duties paid by the gas company has resulted to prosecute its ex-representatives in Rio for the one million francs sent them in great part to liquidate the fines imposed upon the company. This is apparently the money about which so much indignation was expressed at one time because it was asserted that it was to be used to bribe officials.

—According to one of our exchanges the importation of cotton goods has fallen off enormously within the last three years. At the Rio custom-house in 1893 there were received 70,000 cases of such goods, weighing about 200 kilos each. In 1896 there were dispatched only a trifling over 41,000 cases, weighing from 90 to 100 kilos each.

—Almost a year ago the custom-house dispatching clerk of a well-known firm in this city was denounced for certain frauds. In reply he asserted that many customs officials were implicated and denied communication with his friends. An investigation was also ordered. Now, what is the result? Is the young man accused of fraud still in prison? Was his charge against the customs officials untrue? Or has the wretched business been hushed up?

—The Pará custom-house has recently revised entries made two years ago and has arrived at the conclusion that the duties paid by importers of meat were insufficient. It accordingly issued an order prohibiting further entries by the respective merchants until the difference should be paid. On the 27th inst. at a meeting of merchants it was resolved to protest against this order and a committee was appointed to call on the governor of the state and request him to obtain its revocation from the minister of finance.

The number of business houses interested in this matter is said to be over 40 and the amount of money involved aggregates several hundred contos of reis. It is time the government decided that the acceptance of a dispatch, provided no fraud is involved, is final. This raking up old dispatches and revising their rates, is most unjust.

—A telegram from S. Paulo says that the banking house of Robertson & Co. has resumed business, dispensing with the moratorium solicited.

—The Equitative life insurance company, which entered its first policy on June 10th last, has now over \$8,000,000 covered by insurance. This is a good record for its first nine months' work.

—The governor of Pará wishes to add one percent to the export tax on rubber, which already pays 21 per cent., and the commercial houses there are inclined to acquiesce. The governor wants the money for public improvements.

A decree of the 22nd, published Sunday, approves the statutes of the *Amilfordora* life insurance company, with some slight modifications. One of these is an express prohibition on reinsurance in any foreign company. We can not easily understand the object of such a prohibition.

—The protectionists at Washington, who are preparing for their own downfall in the next election, have resolved to take wool from the free list and impose a duty of 32 per cent on grades costing under 13 cents a pound, and 16 per cent on grades costing over 13 cents. The same party is talking enthusiastically about reciprocity. It now remains to be seen what Argentina will have to say about it.

—The president of the Associação Commercial has protested against the collection of the tax of 1 1/2 per cent on futures in exchange. This tax, he says, was not voted by congress and was included in the budget by mistake, in consequence of the haste with which that document was engrossed. This seems to have been done so frequently that it appears urgent to investigate the matter. If the engrossing commission played false in the matter, it should be punished.

—The Santos dock company is apparently trying to kill a hen of its own. The *Times* of Buenos Aires of March 15th says:—“A dock dues at Santos increase from a week to week. The dues on cargo which are a tax upon steamers have been increased to 1 1/2 milreis per ton discharged while the direct tax on steamers is 1 1/2 milreis per one meter length of keel and per day. If the dues continue to increase at that rate, the rate of freight to Santos will rise in proportion.”

## FINANCIAL NOTES

—The London and Brazilian Bank is now paying the interest on the Sorocabana gold debentures, which was due last October, at the exchange of 7 1/2 d.

—The *Journal do Brazil* this morning publishes a Paris telegram stating that the bank of France in Brazil (Banque Française du Brésil) had loaned fifteen millions francs to the Brazilian government.

—The proposal of Senator Leite e Oliveira to raise a national loan to pay off the foreign creditors of the Leopoldina railway is absurd. It would be impossible to secure a tenth of the amount required, and the senator should not be ignorant of that fact.

—A divergence has arisen between the government and the *Quinta de Minas* railway over the money deposited in the treasury for which the former is responsible to the foreign creditors. It is alleged that the company is spending the money recklessly and is rendering no satisfactory accounts, consequently the government has objected to the last draft made on the treasury.

## COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, March 29th 1897.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000).	
do gold .....	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (1000)	
in U. S. coin at \$4.86 1/2 per \$1	54 1/2
do \$1.00 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold (1947 etc)	
do of £ 1 s/g in Brazilian gold.....	5 50
Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day.....	8 1/4 d
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold).....	32 1/2
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper).....	30 1/2 s. gold
Present value of the Brazilian milreis in U. S. coin at \$4.86 per \$1	16 1/2 c.
Value of \$100 (\$4.86 per \$1 str. in Brazilian currency (paper).....	64 1/2
Value of £ 1 sterling .....	25 1/2 s.

### EXCHANGE.

March 23.—The official rate was unchanged at 13 1/2, but the market was firm, and rates advanced during the day until 7 1/2 d. was reported in bank sterling direct, and 7 1/2 d. in remittance. The London & River Plate banks, which were decided to submit to the Government certain doubts regarding the new law, which will no doubt be satisfactory settled. The day was very quiet, and the declared business was in bank sterling at 7 1/2 d. and in other bills at 7 1/2 d. 3/4. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 20 1/2 d. and the Bolsa closed with buyers at 20 1/2 d. 3/4.

March 24.—The banks opened at 7 1/2, but the market was firm, and during the morning the London & River Plate banks posted 7 1/2 d. rates then advancing until 8 was reported for bank and 1 1/2 for other sterling, and even 8 1/2 was mentioned. Then some money came out and the banks showed hesitation, refusing to draw at better than 7 1/2 d. but at the same time declining to purchase at 8, at which, however, business was done in commercial sterling. At the close the tone appeared to be steady, with bank quoted at 7 1/2 d. 3/4, and other at 7 1/2 d. 1/2. There was a very good business done during the day at the extreme of 1 1/2 d. for bank and 1 1/2 d. 3/4 for other sterling. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 20 1/2 d. and the Bolsa closed with buyers at 20 1/2 d. 3/4.

March 25.—Church holiday.

March 26.—The British Bank was alone at 7 1/2 d. the Brazilian bank opening at 7 1/2 d. early in the day, at which all the other banks opened. The market was firm, with bills offering, and bought, at 8 1/2 d. the bank drawing freely at 7 1/2 d. and during the forenoon at 8, although this was not for every body, with business done at 8 1/2 d. in other bills. At this time the market was quiet, with bank at 8 and other sterling at 8 1/2 d. 3/4. The banks seemed more inclined to draw, than to buy, but the day's business was very good, at the declared extremes of 7 1/2 d. 3/4 for bank and 8 1/2 d. 3/4 for other sterling. Sovereigns sold at the Bolsa at 20 1/2 d. and closed with buyers at 20 1/2 d. 3/4.

March 27.—The Banco da Republica and the Banque Française opened at 8, which was also increased to 8 1/2 d. at the Brazilian and London & River Plate banks, but the others were unchanged at 7 1/2 d. The tone was firm from the commencement of business, and bills were offering both from Santos and from the Northern ports, besides which there was an evident drive to sell futures notwithstanding the bitter experience in past operations of this description. During the afternoon 8 1/2 d. was reported in bank and 8 1/2 d. in other sterling, with business done for April and for May, at rates which did not transpire, and the market closed firm, with bank at 8 1/2 d. and other bills at 8 1/2 d. for ready money. The day was rather quiet, the business done comprising bank sterling at 7 1/2 d. 3/4 and in other sterling at 8 1/2 d. 3/4. Sovereigns were quoted on the street at 20 1/2 d. and the Bolsa closed with buyers at 20 1/2 d. 3/4.

March 28.—The market opened very firm, with 8 1/2 d. posted at the native bank and Banque Française, which was later official at the Banque Française, and bank sterling was reported at 8 1/2 d. with unwilling takers of other bills at 8 1/2 d. In the afternoon there was less anxiety to sell, and rates weakened slightly, closing with bank sterling quoted at 8 1/2 d. and other bills at 8 1/2 d. 3/4. There was a small rate business reported at the extremes of 8 1/2 d. for bank and 8 1/2 d. 3/4 for other sterling; a very fair amount of real commercial sterling came out in the course of the day, the overweighs sold at the Bolsa at 20 1/2 d. and closed with buyers at 20 1/2 d. 3/4. After 5 o'clock the exchange market declined, and with no bank sterling obtaining at 8 1/2 d. it was said that this rate was bid for other paper.

### Sales of Stocks and Shares.

MARCH 22.	
26 Apollos, 50.....	945,000
4 do 48.....	1,285
10 do 1885.....	1,285
2 do 1885.....	925
2 deb. Leopoldina, R. R. 100.....	9,250
115 h. a. Credit Real de Internacim.....	87
<b>Banks.</b>	
20 Credito Nacional.....	30
50 Ceres Commercial.....	110
20 Nacional.....	179
15 do.....	180
42 Republica.....	126
20 do 28.....	66
40 do.....	65
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>	
300 Viação Ferreira Sapiuhy.....	6
50 Ceres Commercial.....	4
80 Central do Brazil.....	79
300 Loterias Nacionais.....	33
220 Melhoramentos do Brazil.....	20

MARCH 23.	
5 Apollos, 50.....	945,000
14 do 48.....	942
2,000 do 1885.....	1,284
10 do 1885.....	920
5 do 1885.....	918
10 do 1885.....	918
2 deb. Leopoldina, R. R. 100.....	90
115 h. a. do 100.....	250
40 do Brazil Industrial.....	200
<b>Banks.</b>	
33 Iniciador.....	6,500
100 Republica.....	66
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>	
100 Viação Ferreira Sapiuhy.....	6,500
50 Loterias Nacionais.....	33
180 Melhoramentos do Brazil.....	21
100 Saurocinto do Rio.....	20
25 Rosacadora de Café.....	29
100 Torres.....	20

MARCH 24.	
18 Apollos, 50.....	947,000
15 do 48.....	1,285
12 do 1885.....	1,280
11 do 1885.....	920
11 do 1885.....	942
5 Emprestimo Municipal.....	155
10 do 1885.....	164
2 deb. Leopoldina, R. R. 100.....	9,500
90 do 100.....	165
10 do 100.....	166
<b>Banks.</b>	
50 Credito Real de S. Paulo, cart. comm.....	160
1 Republica.....	135
35 do.....	137
20 do.....	66
40 do.....	65,500
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>	
1700 Leopoldina R. R. 100.....	6,750
750 do.....	155
15 S. Christoval, tram.....	40
24 Fideidade, insce.....	40
300 S. Lázaro, mil.....	12
50 S. Paulo e Fideidade.....	12
200 Melhoramentos do Brazil.....	21

MARCH 25.	
1000 Sovereigns.....	20,000
5 Apollos, 50.....	945
27 do 48.....	942
400 do 1885.....	920
200 do 1885.....	918
45 do 1885.....	943
10 do 1885.....	944
2 deb. Leopoldina, R. R. 100.....	9,500
15 do 100.....	95
550 do 100.....	100
<b>Banks.</b>	
6 Commercial.....	204
50 Nacional.....	179
30 Republica.....	66
150 do.....	65,500
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>	
200 Viação Ferreira Sapiuhy.....	6,750
12 S. Christoval, tram.....	155
4 Fideidade, insce.....	40
50 S. Paulo e Fideidade.....	12

MARCH 19.	
5 Apollos, 50.....	945,000
15 h. a. Credit Real do Brazil.....	33,500
600 deb. Leopoldina, R. R. 100.....	100
15 do 100.....	100
15 do Sorocabana, R. R. 100.....	610
<b>Banks.</b>	
20 Commercial.....	110
20 Nacional.....	110
20 Republica.....	110
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>	
21 Fideidade, insce.....	41
20 Melhoramentos do Brazil.....	26,500

## MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 29th March, 1897.

### Exports.

Coffee.—The decline in freights, referred to in our last report, is said to have resulted in engagements of 20,000 sacks of demersals, after which the rate was again advanced to 40 c. per bag, and the coffee market relapsed into a state of dullness, with prices more or less nominal, for exports are so slight as to be of little value, and dealers hardly know what to ask. The reported sales for the week were only about 1,000 bags, and some 15,000 engagements above mentioned, but there are said to be still nearly 30,000 bags in exporters' hands awaiting shipment, and this fact keeps some of the dealers fairly steady, while nearly all of them show no inclination to enter upon new business and the players will therefore have to submit to whatever exporters finally decide to offer. The supply here and in Santos continues to dishearten the markets, besides which the factors' committee published in the 20th their final estimate of the 1897-98 crop, which is 1,000,000 bags for the Rio zone, against the original estimate of 1,500,000 bags. At the same time the deliveries in the United States continue very good, and the world's visible supply is not likely to show any increase for some months, while it is also generally conceded that the coffee now shipping cannot be sold at the quotations received from abroad. The market was steady on the 22nd, with reported sales of about 10,000 bags, realized on the basis of 1400—14200 per arroba, for No. 7, but on the following day the lower price would probably have found sellers, and the 24th business was spoken of at 1850. On the 24th quotations were reduced to 1450 and on Saturday 1400, but this last was considered nominal, and the 24th business was spoken of at 1850. On the 24th quotations were reduced to 1450 and on Saturday 1400, but this last was considered nominal, and the 24th business was spoken of at 1850. On the 24th quotations were reduced to 1450 and on Saturday 1400, but this last was considered nominal, and the 24th business was spoken of at 1850.

The shipments since our last report have been:

43,700 bags for the United States	
14,475 " " Cape	
14,475 " " River Plate, etc.	
6,130 " " Consols	

The vessels sailed with coffee are:

United States	
Mar. 20 New York Reg. str. <i>Heracles</i> .....	14,600
25 do do <i>San Luis</i> .....	25,000
26 do do <i>Br. str. <i>Anglo</i></i> .....	5,700
26 Baltimore, Amer. bk. D. <i>Pedro II</i> .....	4,764

Europe.

Mar. 21 Hamburg Ger. str. <i>Rio</i> .....	4,133
22 Rotterdam do.....	154
22 Marcellus Pr. str. <i>Apollonia</i> .....	1,016
22 Legiers do.....	175
22 Constantinople do.....	600
22 Marseilles do.....	290
22 Gibraltar do.....	254
22 Genua and Naples Ital. str. <i>N. America</i> .....	254
22 Suvaia do.....	100
22 Southampton Br. str. <i>Thames</i> .....	450
22 do do.....	450

Elsewhere.

Mar. 21 River Plate Br. str. <i>Chlor</i> .....	419
21 Br. str. <i>Malapoa</i> .....	724
21 Consols	6,038

Receipts for the past week were 62,500 bags, against 117 bags for the preceding week and 60,150 bags for the week before. In transit the receipts were 3,000 bags.

The official quotations, per 100 kilos, on Saturday were:

Wholesale.....	nominal
Regular 18.....	103 1/2
19.....	103 1/2
20.....	103 1/2
21.....	103 1/2
22.....	103 1/2
23.....	103 1/2
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26.....	103 1/2
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115 RUA DA QUITANDA 115



## CYCLE EASE

Scientifically constructed of the best bicycle material by the most skilled bicycle mechanics in the finest equipped bicycle factory in the world, Monarchs run easy, ride easy give the most comfort with the least exertion.

A Monarch rider's mind is easy and undisturbed. He has no apologies to make for his wheel. He rides a thoroughbred, the King of Bicycles. He has the satisfaction, pleasure and pride in knowing that his mount is standard and universally recognized as the climax of perfection in cycle manufacture. He feels safe backed up by the Monarch guarantee.

Be safe — be satisfied — ride a Monarch and keep in front.

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Chicago, U. S. A.

Agents for Brazil:

**M. M. KING & Co.**

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## MELLIN'S FOOD

RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES, IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.

MELLIN'S FOOD is of the highest value for the weak and sickly babe, as well as for the strong and vigorous.

MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for use in all climates, and for Infants of all races, and may be obtained of all Dealers throughout the World.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENG.

**Nobel's Explosives Co., L'd.**

GLASGOW.

Manufacturers of  
No. 1 DYNAMITE, GELIGNITE  
and GELATINE DYNAMITE,  
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Packed in cases of 50 lbs. each, nett weight.

Works: ARDEER, Ayrshire  
POLMONT, Stirlingshire } Scotland

Stocks of above goods always on hand in Rio magazines, and also of Detonators and Safety fuses suitable for all workings.

All information concerning the above can be had on application to the Agents in Brazil

Watson Ritchie & Co.

25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni,

Rio de Janeiro.

**PETROPOLIS**

**DOMINGOS R. CORDEIRO, JR.**

CONTRACTOR  
Engineering and Construction Offices.

Plans and contracts for railways, highways, drainage, water-works, etc., etc.

Furnishes stone for walls and street pavements.  
English and French spoken.

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**"A CARBONICA."**

L. E. Chateau, Proprietors,  
manufacturers of  
MINERAL WATERS.

Soda Water,  
Quinine Tonic,  
Ginger Ale,  
Lemonade,  
Fruit Champagnes,  
Seltzer Water  
Gas Waters,  
etc., etc.

The water used is Doubly Filtered, and everything is strictly guaranteed.

The establishment is under the charge of Mr. W. H. McGrath, chemist and manufacturer, who will guarantee that these mineral waters shall be equal to those imported from Europe.

Every description of mineral waters can be supplied.

Orders received at the office, 104 Rua do Riachuelo, or by the manufacturers' agents

M<sup>lles</sup>. **M. & E. NATTE' & Co.**

Feather-Flowers, Insects, Humming Birds and a large Assortment of birds, Butterflies and other objects of natural history and curiosities from Brazil; also Views of Rio and neighborhood.

44, RUA DO OUVIDOR, 44

RIO DE JANEIRO.

## The Best Scotch Whiskey IS THE MOUNTAIN DEW

FROM

**Robertson, Sanderson & Co.**

Leith

Sole Agents for Rio:

**ALFREDO, MENDES & MARQUES**  
34, RUA DO OUVIDOR

Sole Agents for Santos:

**CHARLES CULTY & Co.**

The Académie de Médecine of France has placed

# Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS"

"At the head of all the waters examined for purity and freedom from disease germs."

Ask for



Sole importers:

**ROMBAUER & Co.**

78, RUA DO GENERAL CAMARA,

RIO DE JANEIRO.



THE GREAT CLEVELAND BICYCLE AT THE PARIS CYCLE EXPOSITION  
**CLEVELAND BICYCLES ARE THE BEST**

**FRAMES**—22, 24, 26 inches high; seamless steel tubing, large diameter; reinforced joints, 43 inch wheel base.

**WHEELS**—28 inches, wood or steel rims; piano-wire swaged tangent spokes nickled, barrel hubs turned from bar steel.

**BEARINGS**—Dust-proof; large balls; special steel cones, oil tempered; steel-ball races, tempered and polished.

**HANDLE BARS**—Drop, high, Ranishorn, steel or wood; cork grips.

**GEAR**—64, 68, 72, 76, 80; forged sprockets, hardened; Cranks, 6½ inch, forged; Chain ½ inch, hardened.

**FINISH**—Black or colored enamel, highly polished; nickeling done on copper.

**EQUIPMENT**—Saddle, pedals, tool bag, tools and tire-repair outfit.

Wheels and repair supplies in stock.

Highest grade only. . . . price. . . 600\$000

Sole Agent: **JAMES MITCHELL, 57, Ouvidor**

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**Shipping.**

Geo. R. Peyton. Frank H. Norton  
ESTABLISHED 1865.

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Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.  
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to  
**RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.**

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**Steamships.**

**ROYAL MAIL  
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.**

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**TABLE OF DEPARTURES,**

1897

Date	Steamer	Destination
1897		
March 31	La Plata	Bahia, Macao, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, Lisbon and Vigo.
April 3	Ebro	Santos, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.
" 5	Elbe	Santos.
" 21	Clyde	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cheilong, Southampton.

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